

THE ENTERPRISE.

VOL XX

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1913

NO. 49

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The city board of trustees met in regular session in the city hall last Monday evening.

A communication was received from Peter Pala calling the board's attention to the necessity of placing a street light at the corner of Lux avenue and Division street. He stated that the light at the corner of San Bruno road and Lux avenue had not been burning for some time.

Referred to the light committee to look into, as well as the proposition of placing a light at the corner of Maple and Commercial avenues.

An application for a Class A liquor license was received from Mrs. D. Harrington.

The clerk was directed to return the application to Mrs. Harrington, as an ordinance had been adopted limiting the number of Class A liquor licenses to twenty-three, which number had already been granted.

Mark Lentz appeared before the board and complained that Marshal Kneese had killed his dog.

The marshal was sustained by the board and directed to kill all dogs roaming about the streets unmuzzled.

Under head of officers' monthly reports, the following were presented:

Clerk Smith—General Fund—Cash on hand November 1st, \$2025.78. Received during month of November—Taxes, \$4197.50; carpenters, use of city hall lights, \$2; peddlers' licenses, \$30; special permits, \$15; recorder's court, \$75; redemption of taxes, \$14.06; interest on deposits, \$14.56; total, \$4348.12. Grand total, \$6373.90. Expenditures as per warrants drawn, \$779.30. Balance cash on hand November 30th, \$5594.60.

Sewer Fund—Received from sale of sewer bonds, \$55,603.35. Expenditures as per warrants drawn, \$8988.67. Balance cash on hand November 30th, \$46,614.68.

Sinking Fund for Redemption of Bonds—Cash on hand November 1st, \$688.85. Received from taxes, \$2747.43. Total cash on hand November 30th, \$3436.28.

Total cash on hand in all funds November 30th—General, \$5594.60. Sewer, \$46,614.68. Sinking, \$3436.28. Total, \$55,645.56.

Of the \$46,614.68 in the sewer fund, \$10,000 is on deposit in the Bank of South San Francisco and the balance in the First National Bank, San Francisco.

The treasurer and marshal's reports were the same as the clerk's.

All the reports were accepted and ordered filed.

Contractor Chas. J. Lindgren was granted 150 days extension on his contract to improve Division street.

An ordinance amending Sections 2 and 7 of Ordinance No. 70 was adopted. The amended ordinance is printed on another page of this issue of The Enterprise.

City Engineer Kneese was authorized to direct Contractor Chas. J. Lindgren to place rising pipes in the main sewers as the work progresses wherever they are eight feet or lower in the ground.

Notice to Ladies—I am closing out a line of millinery at low prices. Temporary location at Shapland's tailoring establishment, No. 216 Grand avenue. All kinds of millinery work done. Miss M. Shapland. Advt.

MOVING PICTURES MAY BE USED TO ADVERTISE THIS CITY

A regular monthly meeting of the local chamber of commerce was held in the city hall last Wednesday evening.

Several communications making inquiries about this city were read and properly referred.

W. J. Martin, member of public works and streets committee of the Civic League of Improvement Clubs of San Francisco, reported that progress was being made by the league in the proposition of improving streets in San Francisco leading down the Peninsula along the bay shore, as well as reducing the grade of San Bruno road over St. Joseph's hill in San Francisco. He stated the board of supervisors of San Francisco favored the improvement of the bay shore road.

It was decided to issue an edition of The Industrial Reporter for January next.

L. E. Fuller of the California Motion Picture Corporation was present and asked that a proposition of having moving pictures taken of the factories and other portions of this city be considered carefully by the chamber of commerce. He urged that it would be good advertising for South San Francisco.

After some discussion the matter was referred to the industrial committee.

MCGOVERN WILL RUN

City Trustee J. C. McGovern stated to a representative of The Enterprise the other day that he will be a candidate for supervisor, to represent the first township, at the recall election.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH.

December 7th, Sunday Bible school, 10:30 a. m. Senior Epworth League 6:45 p. m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, Junior League, Friday 3:30 p. m.

Sunday, December 7th, has been chosen as "Go-to-Church-Day" for all people.

Rev. Bertels has been attending "Minister's Week" at the University Experimental Farm at Davis this week. There were four hundred and forty ministers registered who enjoyed the lectures.

Officers Kneese, Acheson, and Wallace were called upon to arrest five young men of this city Sunday evening. They were arraigned and charged with disturbing the peace in Recorder Rehberg's court on Monday. Melville Wright was fined \$5, A. Anderson, \$10 and John Olson, A. Reisberg and J. Benson were given 10 days in the county jail. Officer Kneese accompanied the last three named to Redwood Monday.

A meteor traveling from the northeast diagonally across the heavens was visible in this city last night about half past five. Three brilliant parts, triangularly shaped, formed it with a long flaming tail.

For Sale—Three desirable lots, Nos 1, 2, 3, in Peck's Subdivision, facing San Bruno road. Terms reasonable. Inquire F. H. Pidcock, Hotel Hillside, San Francisco. Advt.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO WILL HAVE A SPLENDID MODERN CIVIC CENTER

An offer made by the city board of trustees to the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company to purchase lots 2 to 10 and 31 to 40 inclusive in block 116, between Grand, Maple, Spruce and Miller avenues, for \$10,000 has been accepted by the company and papers transferring the property have been prepared.

This location contains nearly four acres of ground, sets high and has a view of many miles east, south and west.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS TOLD IN BRIEF

Frank Lawlor, of Saratoga, was a visitor here Monday.

County Recorder H. O. Heiner was in this city yesterday.

Supervisor Jas. T. Casey and wife were visitors here Thursday.

Gerry Welsh, a former business man of this city, was in town Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Case and daughter spent last week-end as the guests of Mrs. McGrath.

Dan Lynch, formerly proprietor of the Tanforan Hotel, was in town Thursday.

The embroidery club of this city was entertained by Miss Grace Martin Thursday evening.

Mrs. Norman Patterson and daughter of Albany were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Manning Sunday.

Peter Lind was fined \$40 by Recorder Rehberg, having plead guilty of a charge of selling diseased meat.

The local street railway has put a fill on the outside of its tracks in this city in anticipation of more rain.

The grading of the lots between Eucalyptus, Locust, Miller and Grand avenues is rapidly nearing completion.

The Baden Cash Store, owned by Herman Gaerdes, has received a new coat of paint, improving its appearance.

Excavation for the foundation of the new hotel to be built at the corner of Grand and Linden avenues was begun Thursday.

Joe Mattie is one of the several patients in the new hospital. It will be several days before he will be around again.

J. R. and Mrs. Garcia and Harry Edwards were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Perry at Thanksgiving dinner, November 27th.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Britton entertained the whist club Thursday evening. Those who attended spent a very enjoyable evening.

Mrs. P. D. Broner and daughters left Thursday for Lovelocks, Nevada, where she will stay with her husband for a couple of months.

Levi Rafaeli was brought home Wednesday from the Red Cross Hospital, where he was taken after an accident which injured one of his legs.

Do You Want a Home?

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company will build you a house on any lot in South San Francisco, on very easy terms. Select your lot, choose your design and apply at the Company's office, 306 Linden avenue, for full particulars.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The county board of supervisors convened in regular session at 10.15 a. m. Monday.

Reports of the various officers were read and accepted.

A report from the Exposition Committee of San Mateo County was read and ordered filed.

Gen. E. Kirkpatrick, of the coast-side addressed the board relative to running a county road through his property, which is quite extensive.

Surveyor Neuman was instructed to obtain the attitude of the residents in that district in regard to the road.

Miss H. G. Eddy then spoke to the board about a county library service. The matter was referred to the district attorney.

The plans for that part of the state highway between Daly City and Baden presented by the State Highway Commission were examined and accepted.

A committee from the California Tourists' Association explained the purpose of their association and asked the board to grant it \$100 per month for the year 1914. This was laid over for 30 days.

POULTRY SHOW AT SAN MATEO

Last Thursday the second annual show of the San Mateo County Poultry Association opened in a large tent in San Mateo and will continue until to-morrow (Sunday) night.

The poultry industry in San Mateo county is increasing by leaps and bounds—so rapidly, in fact, that the Peninsula bids fair to make Petaluma look to its reputation.

Officers of the association state that the sole object of giving the exhibit is not financial gain, but the earnest endeavor to promote the interest of more and better poultry on the Pacific Coast and, by bringing together the aristocracy of the feathered tribes, illustrate the fact that as good, if not better, specimens of thoroughbred poultry can be raised right here in our western climate as anywhere else in the world.

Several prizes are to be competed for by exhibitors.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ENTERPRISE subscribers are requested to notify this office immediately if they do not receive their papers promptly each week

Consumers of Electricity TAKE NOTICE

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company's Lake Spaulding-Drum development in the Sierra Nevada is now an accomplished fact and in regular operation.

From the big 225-foot dam at Lake Spaulding the water is now rushing through tunnel and ditch to turn the wheels of the new Drum power plant on the Bear river.

This new development, the machinery of which was set going Thanksgiving eve, has already added 33,000 horse power to the sum total of electric energy which "PACIFIC SERVICE" places at the disposal of its consumers, night and day.

It is so much additional aid to the development of the natural resources of our wondrous state of California.

"PACIFIC SERVICE" is "PERFECT SERVICE"

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

A LITTLE CAPITAL

Gives freedom of choice in a thousand directions.

When you have some money saved up and on deposit in the bank, you do not need to lose opportunities and "take a back seat" generally by not having just a little more cash than is necessary to live decently.

This Bank will be glad to help you become independent through a savings account.

4% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts

BANK OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

Corner Grand and Linden Avenues

South San Francisco

California

South San Francisco

Railroad Time Table

Sept. 21, 1918.

BAY SHORE CUTOFF.

NORTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:08 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
7:03 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
7:18 A. M.
7:42 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
8:04 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
8:24 A. M.
(Sunday only)
8:44 A. M.
9:23 A. M.
9:53 A. M.
11:23 A. M.
1:07 P. M.
3:04 P. M.
3:41 P. M.
5:14 P. M.
5:28 P. M.
7:28 P. M.
11:39 P. M.

SOUTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

4:47 A. M.
6:47 A. M.
8:28 A. M.
10:58 A. M.
11:58 A. M.
1:37 P. M.
2:29 P. M.
(Except Sunday)
3:17 P. M.
4:37 P. M.
5:23 P. M.
(Except Sunday)
5:58 P. M.
6:47 P. M.
8:27 P. M.
10:22 P. M.
12:02 P. M.
(Theater Train)

LOOP SERVICE

From San Francisco via Valencia Street and to San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff.

6:18 p. m.
(Except Sunday)

From San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff and to San Francisco via Valencia Street.

6:25 p. m.
(Except Sunday)

POST OFFICE.

Post Office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. Money order office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mails leave Post Office twenty minutes before trains.

MAILS DISPATCHED.

South, 6:02 a. m.
North, 8:03 a. m.
South, 11:57 a. m.
North, 12:13 p. m.
South, 2:18 p. m.
North, 3:41 p. m.
North, 7:03 p. m.

MAILS RECEIVED.

North, 6:02 a. m.
North, 11:57 a. m.
South, 12:13 p. m.
North, 2:18 p. m.
South, 3:41 p. m.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CITY OFFICIALS

TRUSTEES—F. A. Cunningham (President), Thos. L. Hickey, G. W. Holston, J. H. Kelley, J. C. McGovern.

Clerk.....W. J. Smith
Treasurer.....C. L. Kauffmann
Recorder.....Wm. Rehberg
Attorney.....J. W. Coleberg
Marshal.....H. W. Kneese
Night Watchman.....W. P. Acheson

BOARD OF HEALTH—Dr. H. G. Plymire, E. E. Cunningham, Wm. Hickey, Dr. I. W. Keith, Geo. Kneese (Secretary).

SCHOOL TRUSTEES—P. D. Broner, Chas. Robinson, E. N. Brown.

County Officials

Judge Superior Court.....G. H. Buck
Treasurer.....P. P. Chamberlain
Tax Collector.....A. McSweeney
District Attorney.....Franklin Swart
Assessor.....C. D. Hayward
County Clerk.....Joseph H. Nash
County Recorder.....H. O. Helner
Sheriff.....J. H. Mansfield
Auditor.....Henry Underhill
Superintendent of Schools.....Roy Cloud
Coroner and Public Adm.....Dr. H. G. Plymire
Surveyor.....James B. Neuman
Health Officer.....W. G. Beattie, M. D.

Officials—First Township

Supervisor.....James T. Casey
Justices of the Peace.....E. C. Johnson
John F. Davis
Constables.....Jas. C. Wallace
J. H. Parker

Postmaster.....E. E. Cunningham

THE COUNTY JAIL
A SERIOUS MENACE

Below the Level of Penal Institutions.

IT IS A SCHOOL OF CRIME.

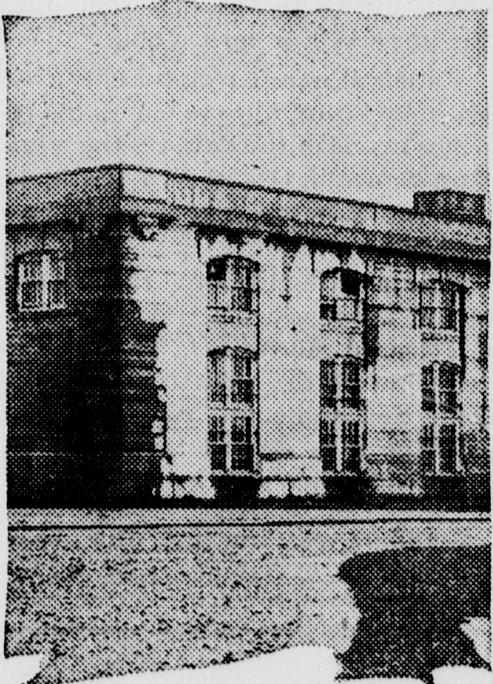
The County Jail Was Universally Condemned by the International Convention of Criminologists, Who Praised Other American Penal Institutions. It Supports the Vicious In Idleness.

At the time it was decided to hold the international convention of criminologists in the city of Washington more than a year ago congress appropriated \$50,000 in order that these foreign students of crime might visit at our expense our penal institutions. As they went about there was much praise of some of our state penitentiaries and reformatories, but an almost universal condemnation of our county jails, as not merely below the level of our other penal institutions, but as below the standards of all other civilized countries.

County jails are usually open to inspection, and one does not need to be very expert to see the evils that were pointed out. The jail is usually in charge of a sheriff, who is elected each year or two years by popular vote. He probably knows nothing about criminology or the care of criminals. He is elected because he is personally popular. He is the superior officer of the county, and, while his services are entirely amateur and inexperienced, he is irresponsible and without any regular supervision.

The jails will often be found to be in filthy condition and without any adequate ventilation. The inmates lead their lives largely in common, and the vilest outrages are sometimes committed on the weaker members. In many jails juvenile offenders are still put in with hardened criminals. The language is often full of that meaningless obscenity and profanity which make our intelligence as well as our virtue blush. The inmates are idle, of course, or playing cards.

The jail has been termed "a school of crime at public expense." It is surely admirably fitted for that purpose.



A GOOD TYPE OF A COUNTY JAIL.

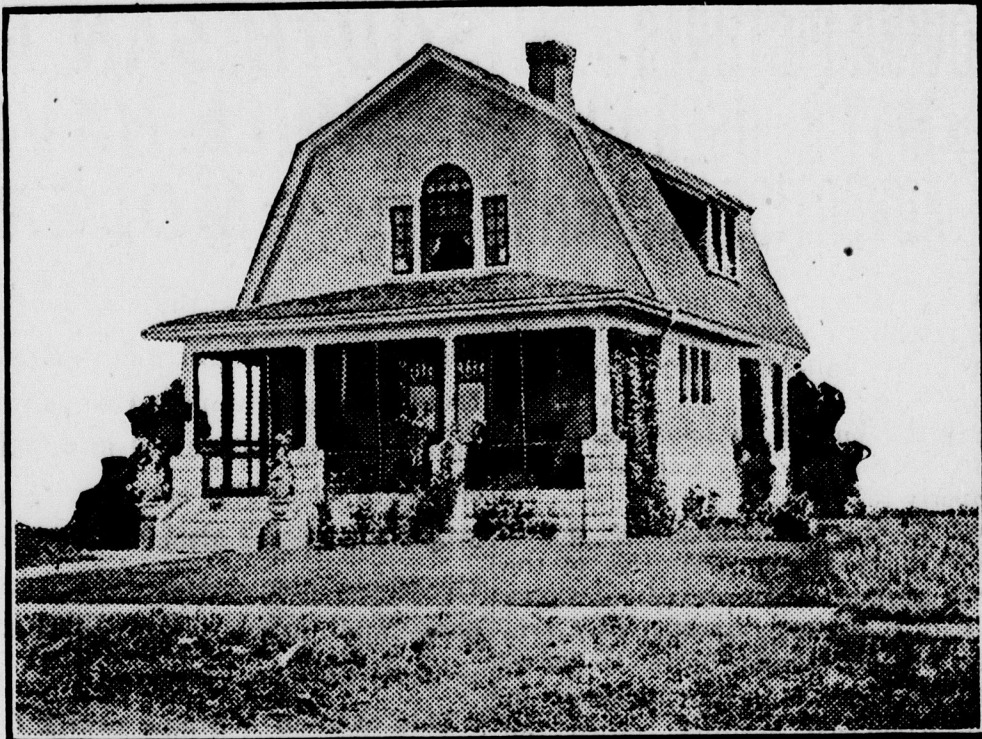
A young man becomes idle and gets into bad company. He commits a crime and is sentenced to jail for six months or a year. He goes from bad company to the worst company that the whole county can afford. He goes from occasional idleness to an idleness that is enforced through a long period of time. The jail has no reformatory features. Most persons who have been in jail for a year are unfitted ever to be turned out upon society again. Such a man is a much more dangerous person than he was when he went in, because his tastes have been depraved by bad company and bad practices and he has learned the technique of crime. Imprisonment may be a punishment to the convict and it may not. To the idle and the vicious, who do not regard it as a disgrace, confinement, especially in the winter time, with free food, a good bed and idle life with congenial companions, is not much of a penalty.

The jail is a great source of expense to the county, both directly and indirectly. The county has to build the jail and pay for the board of the inmates. Meanwhile the families of these men often require assistance or the children go wrong under the pressure of want and loss of social position. The county incurs this great expense in order to support in idleness a company mostly of able-bodied men.

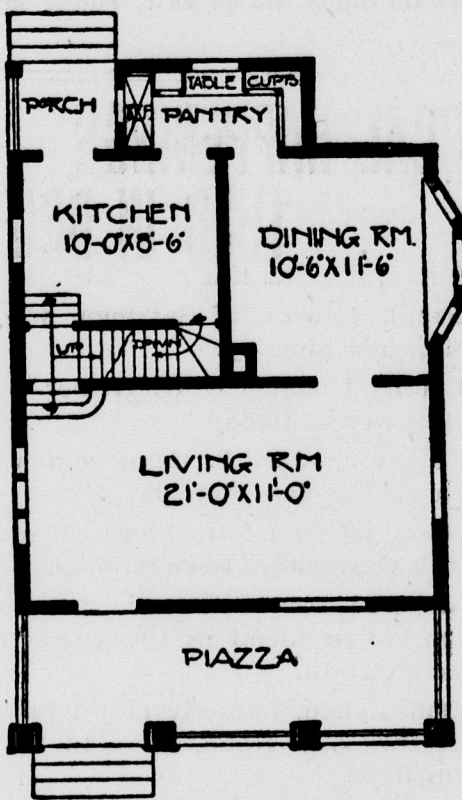
The cure is not far to seek—the jails should be merely the receiving stations for those awaiting immediate trial. As

AN ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE PLAN.

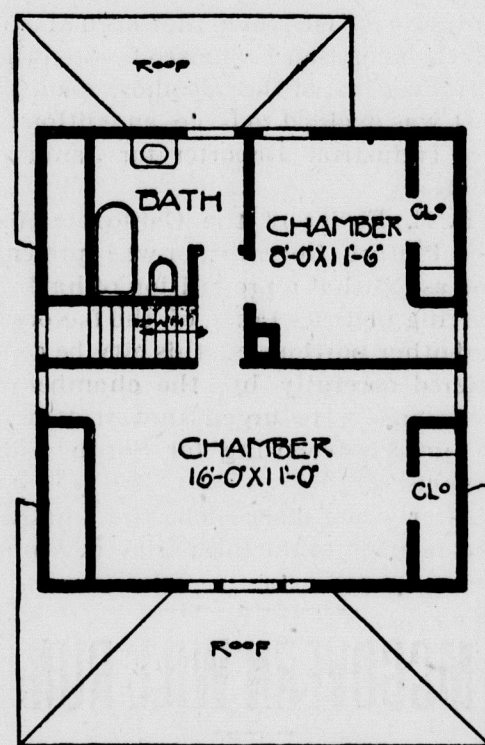
Design 773, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

Cost to build, exclusive of heating and plumbing, \$1,600. Size, 22 feet wide and 24 feet deep over the main part. Floor plan is reversed from the elevation. The plan can be built either for an east or a west front lot. Full basement. First story, 9 feet; second story, 8 feet. Birch or cypress finish throughout first story, with birch or maple floors. Pine to paint in second story.

soon as sentence is pronounced, the prisoners should be sent to state institutions where they can be put to work or, in case of counties of large population, to those tasks which the county may assign. Kansas City has a good solution. The annual expense of maintaining the jail had been about \$40,000 a year. It purchased a tract of 1,000 acres about ten miles outside the city and moved most of its prisoners there. They made the roads and built the buildings and started an extensive system of truck farming. Considering the increased value of the property, with the roads and buildings and the value of the products, the jail has become self supporting, and a wage of 50 cents a day is paid to the families of the convicts.—American City.

DEVELOP COMMUNITY LIFE.

The strongest neighborhood will be the neighborhood which has the most effective organization and the most efficient co-operation in community building.

Any neighborhood can raise its efficiency level by organization and co-operation.

The neighborhood is the unit of democracy. The fundamental problems of the neighborhood are the fundamental problems of our democracy.

Publicity is the one effective remedy for community ills. Organization, co-operation and open discussion are the craftsman's tools in community building.

A well planned survey which has been efficiently carried out will show the facts of the neighborhood as they really are. This is the first step in neighborhood improvement.

Honor to a Pioneer.

Town planning in England has been honored, as well as an individual personality, in the granting of a pension from the civil list to Ebenezer Howard, the author of "Garden Cities of Tomorrow," which has resulted in the construction of many towns and suburbs on model lines. It also resulted in the English town planning act of 1909.

A SWAMP RECLAIMED.

Hempstead Women Turn an Unsightly Swamp Into a Park.

Members of the Hempstead Woman's club, one of the oldest organizations of its kind on Long Island, have demonstrated that concerted action can accomplish much civic betterment.

Three years ago the women of Hempstead determined to have the village purchase an unsightly swamp between Front and Prospect streets, west of Washington street. All the members of the Woman's Club of Hempstead, with their friends, went to the voters with carriages and automobiles and carried the proposition.

The club members next raised funds to reclaim the swamp. Trees and shrubbery were set out, and now the club members are planning to have a fair in co-operation with all the societies and clubs of Hempstead. With the proceeds the finishing touches will be put to the park, which is fast becoming one of the show places of Hempstead.

To Buy Up Beauty Spots.

Taking advantage of the experience of the east, Washington state is having an inquiry made with reference to reserving some of the choicest lands along Puget sound or other waters under the control of the state for the perpetual use of the public.

State Forester W. E. Ferris has been commissioned by the land board to make an investigation of the state lands, with a view to reporting on how much, where and in what way acreage should be reserved for the playgrounds of the present citizens of the state and the future thousands for whom Washington is preparing.

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EXPRESSAGE

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Light and Heavy Hauling promptly attended to. Baggage and Freight transferred to and from Railroads, Hotels, Residences, Etc., at reasonable rates.

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Staple Groceries, Fine Fruit and Vegetables

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Fresh Fruit Daily Quick Delivery

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F. FURINO

SANITARY PLUMBING and GASFITTING

Tinning and Jobbing. Estimates furnished on new work. All work guaranteed.

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South San Francisco California

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RECOMMENDED BY THE EXPERTS
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OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

IF YOU WANT
GOOD
MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the

GREAT ABBATTOIR at
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

San Mateo County, California

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and McCall Patterns
For Women

Have More Friends than any other magazine or patterns. McCall's is the reliable Fashion Guide monthly in one million one hundred thousand homes. Besides showing all the latest designs of McCall Patterns, each issue is brimful of sparkling short stories and helpful information for women.

Save Money and Keep in Style by subscribing for McCall's Magazine at once. Costs only 50 cents a year, including any one of the celebrated McCall Patterns free.

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News—Sample Copy, Premium Catalogue and Pattern Catalogue free, on request.

COTTAGES
FOR SALE OR RENT

APPLY TO

South San Francisco Land & Improvement Co

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

FOUNDERS OF THE CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

THE SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY designed in its original plan to make of South San Francisco a great manufacturing center. With that object in view, it originally purchased 3500 acres of land in San Mateo County, on the bay front, five miles south of the city of San Francisco. Since the original purchase, the company has added greatly to its holdings by the purchase of large tracts of adjoining lands, giving to it a perfect environment for the complete development of a great manufacturing city. The faith which this Company had in its enterprise has been manifest to everyone by the large expenditure it has made in the development of this property. Every foundation which goes to make a perfect condition for manufacture has been already solidly installed, and

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

is a rapidly growing city; it is a railroad terminal; it is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and accessible to all railroads; has deep water communication; owns and operates for its industries a railroad connecting with the Southern Pacific and the water front; has electric street car service from factory to Town, and direct to San Francisco; has an Electric Light and Power Company; owns an independent Water Works, and has an abundance of fresh water for factory and house; has wharves and docks; a perfect sewerage system; a Bank and a Town Hall; and a population of over 3000 people an extensive and fine residence district, where everyone may secure lands at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

FACTORY SITES

can be obtained from the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company on most reasonable terms.

The completion of the Bay Shore Tunnels has placed South San Francisco on the main lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and forty passenger trains per day connect it with the outside world.

Owing to the completion of the Dumbarton Bridge and Cutoff, South San Francisco will soon have all railroads which center in San Francisco passing through its midst.

Many industries are already established here, chief of which are the Western Meat Company, the Wool Pullery, the Soap Works, the Steiger Pottery Works, the W. P. Fuller & Co. Paint Works, the South San Francisco Lumber and Supply Company, the Pacific Coast Steel Company, the Pacific Car and Equipment Company, the Standard Corrugated Pipe Works, and other enterprises, all of which are in operation to-day. The Meese Gottfried Machinery Company and the Enterprise Foundry of San Francisco have each recently made purchases of land, and South San Francisco is plainly destined to fulfill all that its promoters had hoped.

For Manufacturing Purposes, South San Francisco Has No Equal on San Francisco Bay.

PARTIES DESIRING LOCATIONS SHOULD APPLY TO

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent, South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.
South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California.

NEXT TIME

YOU BAKE---

USE

CALIFENE

It will make your friends wonder how you get that nice, rich, savory crust they somehow cannot bake. Be generous. Give them the secret. Tell them about Califene, the new shortening that makes every baking day cheerful. Be sure they remember the name Califene, made in South San Francisco and sold everywhere in California.

ASK YOUR DEALER

Manufactured from the purest vegetable oil and selected beef fat in a modern and sanitary plant under the watchful eyes of U. S. Government Inspectors.

Western Meat Company

THE ENTERPRISE

Published every Saturday by the
Enterprise Publishing Co.
Everett I. Woodman, Manager.

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter, December 19, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year, in advance \$2 00
Six Months " 1 00
Three Months " 50

Advertising rates furnished on application.

Office on Linden Avenue near Bank

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1913

COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION NEWS

The following is issued upon authority of the San Mateo County Development Association:

The forces and resources of the San Mateo County Development Association are now being centered on the coming legal battle for lower inter-station and single fare rates on the Peninsula.

Aside from the problem for lower transportation rates the association is interesting itself in other phases of railroading. There is the construction of the new depot by the Southern Pacific at Third and Townsend streets, which is of vital importance to the residents of San Mateo county. As there exists a hitch between the board of supervisors and the railroad officials work on the new depot is being delayed. Then again there is the matter of wretched street car service to and from the depot in San Francisco which is receiving the attention of the railroads and transportation committee of the development association.

These railroad affairs require constant hammering for results. For instance, new difficulties of minor importance are constantly cropping up which need immediate adjustment. Recently it was reported to the association that a gateman at the San Francisco depot refused to accept one family ticket for two one-half fare children, claiming that the company's rule required a separate one-half ticket for each child. Through the efforts of the association this matter has been corrected to the satisfaction of users of family tickets.

To win this contention several trips were made and conferences held by members of the board of governors of the San Mateo County Development Association with the officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

An Unfortunate Drawback.

A detective was trying to get a few facts from the man who had employed him to hunt for a runaway boy. "Has he any distinguishing marks about him?" he asked.

"Yes," said the father, frowning impatiently. "The distinguishing mark about him, sir, is that he looks like me."

"H'm," mused the detective; "I should scarcely call that a distinction. That's a handicap!"

Caruso's Dinner Engagement.

When the late J. Pierpont Morgan offered Enrico Caruso \$1,200 some years ago to sing at an evening party in his house the singer coolly answered that he could not possibly oblige, as he had invited his lifelong friend, Leoncavallo, to dinner the same night.—Boston Herald.

Nine Points of Law.

1, A good deal of money; 2, a good deal of patience; 3, a good cause; 4, a good lawyer; 5, a good counsel; 6, good witnesses; 7, a good jury; 8, a good judge; 9, good luck.



FRATERNAL ORDERS

(BY HARRY EDWARDS.)

F. O. E.

A session full of business, Results were not in doubt, New officers selected, Some old ones are out.

South City Aerie, No. 1473, F. O. E., elected its officers for the ensuing term Tuesday evening last, as follows: T. C. McGovern, P. W. P.; O. Lockhart, W. President; G. E. Kiessling, W. V. P.; E. Daneri, W. Chaplain; Geo. A. Kneese, Secretary; W. C. Schneider, W. Treasurer; M. Empenia, Inside Guard; Ed. Jorgensen, outside guard; trustees—M. C. Ferron (3 years), J. Fisher (2 years), J. W. Pitt (1 year), H. G. Plymire, physician.

The report of the secretary showed 190 members in good standing, with cash in hands of treasurer, amounting to \$2868.50.

The Aerie also decided to open a campaign for additional members, voting funds sufficient to present an emblematic badge to members obtaining the larger number of applicants. R. E. Setter and W. C. Schneider promised to provide the second and third prizes, along the same lines. Now watch the Aerie grow. After the business session the good of the order line was read, during which at the call of the chair nearly all members made remarks appropriate to the occasion. Here they are in a condensed form:

There are no end of dues-paying members who think they are fulfilling every requirement. They never come to the Aerie meetings (except on election night) and help to carry part of the burden, which belongs to the order. They seldom visit the sick, unless ordered to do so. Nor put their mite in the hat when it is passed. They forget that fraternalism is based upon the practice of the Golden Rule, and only as they have done unto others, should they expect others to do unto them. To be merely a dues-paying member is not sufficient. There is a nobler work required of each member, than merely the payment of dues. Liberty, Truth, Justice and Equality are principles that should not, must not, be trifled with. May we make them our own in actual life and experience by living up to the privileges which we as members of this grand fraternal order have obtained.

All will be well in our local Aerie during the ensuing and succeeding terms. Give the officers all the help you can.

Early Hairpins.

The women of early days possessed bronze bodkins made like those of our time, and in their toilet they employed small tweezers of a pattern that has not altered in 2,000 years. To retain the hair in the desired fashion they had not, it is true, hit on the idea of bending a wire double, but they did employ for this purpose straight bronze pins exactly like the modern hatpin and showing a big spherical head.

It Was Up to Dobbin.

A cultured daughter, home from boarding school, had just been driving the fat and antiquated family horse, from which all speed and spirit had departed some fifteen years before.

"Mamma," she called daintily—though in sudden alarm—"I can't leave Dobbin standing, can I?"

The matter of fact mother replied briskly: "You can. Unless he prefers to sit."—New York Mail.

The Professor's Compliment.

"The professor paid me a compliment that I don't know whether to like or not."

"How is that, my girl?"

"He says I am so interesting that he is going to name a germ after me."—Pittsburgh Post.

An earthquake occurred at Messina, Sicily, a few days ago, causing considerable alarm.

No Wind or Weather

Can harm the complexion, treated with our soaps, creams and face powders. For they give health, vigor and daintiness to the skin, removing all dirt, all effects of sun, wind or rain. To use them is to assure the performance of every woman's duty, which is to look and to stay beautiful.

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San Bruno South San Francisco
Phone Main 162 Phone Main 82

BIG SPAULDING PROJECT IS NOW AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT

"Drum synchronized with 'Pacific Service' at 10.56 to-day. Everything from Spaulding to Cordelia in perfect harmony."

The foregoing dispatch from Vice President and General Manager John A. Britton of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company was received at the company's headquarters on the afternoon of November 26th and it conveyed the welcome intelligence that the big power project in the summit region of the Sierra Nevada which had been in progress of construction for little more than a twelve month was an accomplished fact; that the Lake Spaulding dam, whose completion to the 225 ft. level was announced only a few days ago, had already been put in service; that the waters impounded by the dam were rushing through tunnel and ditch down Bear Valley, and with gigantic force of a drop of 1375 ft. were turning the wheels that set going the electric generators in the Drum power-house in the Bear gorge; that the electric energy generated by these means was already humming along the 110-mile stretch of steel tower line from Drum to the company's big sub-station at Cordelia, between Suisun and Benicia, to add its quantum of 33,000 horsepower to the sum total placed at the disposal of the company's consumers.

All anxiety concerning the successful outcome of the great project has been a matter of intense interest to the engineering world was set at rest by the dispatch. It showed not only that the work was done, but that from one end of the line to the other that there was not a hitch of any kind. The supreme test had been made, and "Pacific Service" was now reaping the reward of its long period of battle against the hundred and one problems which confront a power company in an enterprise such as that which the Pacific Gas and Electric Company has brought to a point of practical completion.

Had the performance of yesterday taken place earlier in the year it might have been accompanied with something in the nature of ceremonial observance. But it has been stormy in the Sierra region of late, and so the spectacular was omitted. Last Monday a sufficient amount of water was turned in from the storage reservoirs above the dam to reach as far as the tunnel leading from the dam to the waiting canal below. Tuesday, Frank G. Baum, the company's engineer in charge of the construction work, sent word to Mr. Britton that all was ready. That same evening Manager Britton left for the mountains by an overland train, and from Orel, a small station two miles this side of Blue Canon, proceeded to the Drum Camp above the power-house. There he was met by Engineer Baum. At the hour indicated by the dispatch Manager Britton performed the simple ceremony of setting in motion the machinery of the new system. In cases such as the opening of an exposition, the launching of a ship, or some similar ceremony, the pressing of an electric button does the business; in this instance it was the closing of a switch.

It was announced through the medium of the press recently that the company expected to put the Drum power plant in operation by Thanksgiving. This promise has been kept, and now there will be a cessation of construction work until the spring comes again, when the Pacific Gas and Electric Company expects not only to double the capacity of the Drum power plant, but to complete a number of additional hydro-electric developments between Drum and the Auburn ravine, many miles down the valley, all of which will take their water from the Lake Spaulding source, and, when completed, will bring the aggregate of this great South Yuba-Bear river development up to something like 150,000 horse power.

It has been a big job and a quick one. Work was started in the summer of 1912, immediately after authorization had been given by the railroad commission. When it is considered that during five months of the winter season all surface work was impossible some idea is given of the speed with which the work has been accomplished. In order to construct the Spaulding dam it was necessary to place therein 155,000 yds., or 620,000,000 lbs., of concrete. For the information of the uninitiated, it may be stated here that it takes a very large concrete building in San Francisco to require 1000 yds. The actual pouring of concrete occupied approximately six months, the average being 1000 yds per day.

The tunnel referred to above, leading from the dam into Bear Valley, is 4'50 ft. in length. This was completed in seven months, from October, 1912, to May, 1913. The 9-mile canal from the tunnel to Drum was dug this season between June and October. This canal is 12 ft. wide at the bottom, and has a capacity of 400 cubic ft. per second.

The Drum power-house in the Bear river gorge is a steel and concrete building, the finest of its kind in the West. It is 200 feet long, 100 ft. high. There are two electric generators installed there at present each of 16,000 horse-power capacity. These are now grinding out electricity night and day without ceasing. Later on it is proposed to install two more generators which, as before stated, will double the capacity of the plant.

Carrying the water from the Drum canal to the power house there is 6000 ft. of steel riveted pipe 6 ft. diameter at one end and 54 in. at the other. The pipe contains more than 3,000,000 lbs of steel, and was manufactured on the San Francisco Peninsula.

The transmission line leading from Drum to Cordelia is built of steel towers, and the electric energy is carried along copper and aluminum wires at 110,000 volts, and sent off in various directions to Oakland, Napa, San Rafael, and other distributing points. This drum power, as indicated by Manager Britton's dispatch, is "synchronized with 'Pacific Service'"; in other words, it becomes part of the company's aggregate of electric power generated by hydraulic process, the output from each one of the company's hydro-electric plants in the mountains pouring into one and the same pot, as it were. By this tying in of the various systems the company insures continuous service of electricity at each one of its distributing stations throughout the entire system, which takes in thirty counties in Northern and Central California.

The entire work has been carried on by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's men. The cost to date is in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000.00. It may take nearly double that amount to complete the entire string of developments which will place upwards of 150,000 horse power, additional to the present output, at the disposal of the company's consumers, but it will be readily seen that the enormous revenues to be derived from this more than justify the outlay.

The Modern Polonius.

"My son, be polite until you have accumulated your first hundred thousand."

"Yes, dad."

"After that the regulation thing is to be crisp and terse."—Louisville Courier-Journal

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\$6000—Home in South San Francisco.
\$3000—Ranch near Stockton, 20 acres. Will trade for South San Francisco property.
\$3500—Ranch of 23 acres, 25 miles from Stockton. Will trade for South San Francisco property.
\$2800—House, lot 50x100, in San Bruno, \$20 a month.
\$2000—Richardson home, lot 50x100, water tank and engine, \$20 a month.
\$1800—100x100, Jevvelin and San Mateo avenues, easy terms.
\$1350—Larsen cottage, lot 50x80, \$13 a month.
\$2250—Hansen home, on State Highway, 5 rooms, lot 50x100, \$25 a month.
\$1000—Robinson cottage, in Belle Air, \$12 a month.

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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LODGE, No. 850, THE FRATERNAL BROTHERHOOD, meets every 2d and 4th Mondays in Lodge Hall.

MARY E. BOHN, President.

VIOLA R. WOOD, Secretary.

TIPPECANOE TRIBE No.

111, I. O. R. M., meets

every Thursday evening

at 8 p. m. in Metropolitan

Hall. Visiting Bros.

welcome.

B. BAGGENSTOS, Sachem.

G. E. Kiessling, Chief of Records.

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F. O. E., meets every Tues-

day evening in Metropolitan Hall

at 8 p. m. T. C. MCGOVERN

Worthy President. Geo. A. Kneese

Secretary. Visiting brothers wel-

come.

SAN MATEO LODGE, No. 7,

JOURNEYMEN BUTCHERS,

P. and B. A., meets every

1st and 3d Mondays in the

Lodge Hall, at 7:30 p. m.

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FEDERAL GENERALS SUE FOR PEACE

Commanders in Huerta's Army Offer to Surrender to Villa

Seven members of the Mexican regular army are ready to surrender, and the backbone of the Huerta dictatorship in the north has been broken. A peace commission went to Juarez bearing terms of surrender.

The peace commission was headed by Odilon Hernandez and came from Chihuahua bearing a proclamation signed by General Salvador Mercado, Huerta's military Governor and commander of the Federal forces in all the north. The proclamation stated that the Huerta Government was bankrupt and was unable to pay its soldiers.

The simultaneous evacuation of other Federal strongholds in the north is believed by the rebels to be the result of a concerted decision to abandon the whole of Northern Mexico.

The peace proposals were sent by General Mercado to General Francisco Villa, rebel leader, through Federico Moye, civil governor of Chihuahua state, appointed ad interim. Along with it came an appeal signed by all the foreign consuls in Chihuahua calling upon Villa to give police protection to the citizens of Chihuahua City.

The Generals who have signified through General Mercado their willingness to surrender, but who nevertheless are fleeing to the United States border, are: General Salvador Mercado, General Pascual Orozco, General Jose Ynez Salazar, General Marcello Caraveo, General Jose Manzilla, General Blazor Pinal, General Landa.

The Peace Commission, which was selected by General Moye at General Mercado's suggestion, proposed to General Villa that all non-combatants who sought safety by fleeing to the border be permitted to go without being fired upon, and that all Federals, including 200 soldiers left on police duty in Chihuahua City, be pardoned. It also asked clemency for Federal officials, but it is thought the Federal Generals will seek safety by crossing the border into the United States, possibly near Ojinaga.

The Peace Commission stated that before leaving Chihuahua the Federals destroyed all the postage and Government revenue stamps, and that there existed practically no money in the city, and that 2000 citizens had left with the troops, most of them being those who were rich and who feared harsh treatment by the rebels.

The commission started back for Chihuahua with General Villa's assurances that people of all classes in the city, and including the Federal police, would be protected, and that he would dispatch troops to garrison the place as soon as possible.

TERSE CALIFORNIA NEWS

With heavily laden cars of golden fruit now moving out of the State at the rate of 130 to 135 cars a day, the California citrus shipments are now in full swing and the Southern Pacific Company estimates that the shipments this year will be more than double those of last year.

A quarrel that has been going on for some time between S. Antonio and Joseph Conti, two Greeks employed by the Diamond Match Company in their mill at Stirling City, culminated when Conti shot and killed his countryman in cold blood. It is stated that they were both wooing the same girl and that this brought about the tragedy.

Every woman's club in Marin County has joined hands with the Marin County Promotion League to help raise the \$10,000 advertising fund for 1914 and 1915. This is the first time in the history of Marin County that every woman's public welfare organization within its boundaries has been enlisted for the purpose of exploiting the merits of Marin County.

Eight hundred ministers, the majority of them from the rural districts of the State, have descended upon Davis to spend a week in becoming acquainted with the agricultural problems and practices of the times. It is the belief that the week will make the members of the clergy more efficient in their fields and will so bring a better and broader rural life to California.

The construction of a new school house for North San Leandro is to be started immediately. The structure will be of a temporary character and is planned to serve the immediate wants of the district until the taxpayers can afford the expense of a permanent building. The temporary

structure will consist of three rooms, and is to be ready for occupancy by the middle of January.

The State of Indiana will probably produce the most unique exhibit to be seen at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915—an exhibit of the State public school system. Indiana is the first State in the Union to experiment with the plan of having one teacher for one subject through several grades instead of the old system of having a teacher for several subjects in the same grade.

State Treasurer Roberts is facing the problem of how more than \$1,000,000, which the State expects to collect in automobile taxes before January 1, 1914, can be returned to motor car owners after it is paid into the State Treasury, in the event the new automobile tax law is held unconstitutional by the courts. The taxes are pouring into the Treasurer's office, and Roberts has in his possession more than \$200,000, for which he is assuming responsibility until it must ultimately be paid formally into the State Treasury.

As a result of playing Indian with several other children, Robert Romer, the seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Romer of Oakland, may lose the sight of his right eye. The optic was perforated with a nail fired as ammunition in a shot-gun in the hands of one of his playmates. The children were playing in the back yard of the Romer home and had been using lead bullets in the air gun, when they gave out. Substituting nails, they continued their target practice, until one of the children accidentally fired the gun as young Romer was passing by.

About 1000 members of San Francisco labor unions attended a mass meeting at the Trades and Building Council Hall, Fourteenth and Guerrero streets, at which resolutions were adopted calling upon Governor Johnson to intervene in the case of "Blackie" Ford, whose trial has begun in Marysville for connection with the notorious Wheatland riots. The Governor is requested to appoint some Judge who will favor a change of venue in the case. Several addresses in Ford's favor were delivered. A collection was taken up, which will be sent to a committee which is to help Ford. Similar mass meetings were held in various parts of the State, sympathizing with the Wheatland hop-pickers.

That the recent bazar given by the San Francisco County Nurses' Association at Scottish Rite Hall for the benefit of the Nurses' Country Club was a financial success is the announcement of Mrs. M. L. Sweeney, president of the organization. According to the report of the committee in charge of the affair, the net proceeds were over \$2000 and will materially help in the construction of the new home. The "pupil nurse doll contest" brought in the greatest amount of money, its receipts being \$1623.50, the winning doll from the St. Francis Hospital selling for \$360.60. The second doll in the contest, which was from Mary's Help Hospital, brought \$233, while the third, from Mount Zion Hospital, realized \$161.50 for the bazar fund.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS

The news of the arrest in the United States of Jose Santos Zelaya, former President of Nicaragua, has caused something of a sensation in Nicaragua.

The Government of Premier Barthou was defended by a vote of 290 to 265 in the French Chamber of Deputies on the question whether the loan of \$260,000,000 should be subject to taxation or immune like the existing rentes. As soon as the vote placing the Government in the minority by twenty-five was read, the Ministers left the chamber in a body and proceeded to the Elysee palace, where they handed their resignations to President Poincare.

Dispatches from Constantinople report trouble between Turkey and Russia over the reported suicide in prison at Constantinople of Kavakli Mustafa, who was sentenced to death for the murder last summer of Schefket Pasha, Grand Vizier and Minister of War. Kavakli was sentenced while still at large, but he was arrested a week ago aboard a Russian steamer on the representation of the Turkish police that he was a common murderer. The Russian authorities, when they learned that Kavakli was wanted for a political crime, demanded his prompt release. This Turkey refused and again sentenced him to death at a new court-martial. The story of his suicide is not believed. It is supposed he succumbed as a result of police methods taken to extort information regarding the doings of Prince Sabaheddine, chief of the Young Turk party, and other opponents of the present Turkish regime.

GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

A fully equipped counterfeiting plant has been discovered by United States Secret Service agents and police in a rooming house located just four blocks from the heart of Seattle's business district. The plant consisted of molds for silver coins, acids used in making alloys, a quantity of metal and devices for aging new coins.

The steadily increasing cost of living in Western Pennsylvania received another impetus when six weekly newspapers in Clarion County formally notified their subscribers that beginning January 1st next the yearly price would be advanced 50 per cent. Increased cost of labor and materials without a corresponding advance in advertising rates was given as the cause.

By a majority of 9541, Salem, the capital of Oregon, at the recent city election adopted an amendment to the city charter prohibiting the Council from issuing saloon licenses, and the fifteen or more saloons of the city are closed, all licenses having expired at the close of the month of November. The saloon interests say they will go into court and attempt to restrain the city from carrying the amendment to the charter into effect.

Rather than face impeachment proceedings, Samuel Lewis Shank has resigned as Mayor of Indianapolis, and was automatically succeeded by Henry R. Wallace, City Controller. A committee of business men had prepared proceedings to remove Shank from office in case of any further labor trouble in the city. When the Mayor was told by labor leaders that a strike of union teamsters was imminent, he sent his resignation to the City Clerk.

American cotton in limited quantities is to be admitted into Mexico free of duty, unless railroad communication with the Torreon district be restored within a week, according to a statement made by the Minister of Fomento, Leopoldo Rebolledo. The object of this measure is to tranquilize the textile workers, who see destitution staring them in the face owing to the threatened closing of the mills because of the lack of raw cotton. Only such quantities of American cotton as are necessary to provide for the temporary needs of the industries are to be permitted to enter free.

With the first two years of statehood for New Mexico drawing to a close, the State is confronted with a serious financial situation, due primarily to the readjustment made necessary in the change from a territory to a state form of government. Though two sessions of the Legislature have been held since the organization of the State government in 1911, a special session and a regular session, a third session is now being talked of to pass an adequate revenue and taxation law to provide funds for the payment of the State's bills, including salaries of officials, interest on bonds and interest on the State debt.

The boot and shoe makers of England, who have organized a campaign to capture some of the trade of America, now that the duty has been abolished on their goods, realize that in one way they are handicapped. This is in respect to cheap leather. Until America took off the duty on hides England was the one free market for this raw material of the boot and shoe maker. From all parts of the world hides were shipped to England, and when Australia, Argentina and America had surplus stock they found their way to this country. Now America is expected to be a competitor for these hides, and the English manufacturer will have to pay higher prices for them unless, of course, there are more than the two countries can consume.

In a remarkable confession made to Social Service Officer W. F. Jurisch of Tacoma, C. J. Parsons, alias C. J. Dane, a painting contractor, stated that for twelve years he had kept up two homes in Tacoma, in one of which was Mrs. Parsons and two children, and in the other a woman who had all the years passed as his wife under the name of Mrs. Dane, and three children. His confession was the result of the death of two of the children last week and his inability to attend their funeral because the undertaker knew him as the head of the other family. He is listed under both names in the city directory, with two separate addresses. His wife never suspected the situation. As he had never married the second woman, he cannot be prosecuted for bigamy.

Getting a Start.

"Why doesn't that dachshund come when I call him? The idea of sulking on me!"

"He's coming as fast as he can," said the man's wife. "He's got his front legs started."—Washington Herald.

To the Laborer and the Investor

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We are now showing the largest and most complete assortment of TOYS and HOLIDAY GOODS suitable for Xmas Gifts. Having enlarged our store, we have more room and more goods. SHOP EARLY.

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Quick of Wit and Full of Resource
In Time of Danger.

DARING IN EVADING CAPTURE.

Ingenious Schemes Used by House-breakers, When Detected In the Act of Robbery, to Baffle Their Pursuers and Escape the Clutches of the Law.

The wise burglar considers not only how he may enter, but also how he may escape. He has the whole thing planned out before embarking on his venture, and nothing is left to chance.

When he is at work in a room he usually locks the door on the inside, or if there is no lock he simply props a chair with its back hard under the door handle, thus making it quite impossible for any one to come in upon him unexpectedly.

Sometimes his ordinary precautions fail, and he is driven to take others on the spur of the moment. These are often of the most extraordinary character and may end in doing serious damage to life and property.

An instance in point occurred not long ago at Hopwood, near Redditch. A tradesman's wife was alone in the house at night when she was aroused by a creaking sound. Opening her eyes, she saw a rough looking man in the room. Evidently he knew his way about, for he tiptoed to a chest of drawers and took out a small cash box which held a sum of about \$75. With great presence of mind the lady refrained from screaming. She waited until the man was out of the room, then sprang up and hastily put on a dressing gown.

Then she ran out, but on gaining the top of the stairs was met by a blaze of flame. The thief, who had evidently heard her get out of bed, had snatched up a pile of newspapers in the passage below and, heaping them on the stairs, set fire to them.

It was impossible to pass the barrier of fire, and, though fortunately help came in time to put the flames out, the burglar got clean away.

Even more cunning was the ruse of a thief who raided a house on Woburn street, London. The tenant, hearing a noise outside his bedroom door, jumped up and discovered that his watch and chain were missing. Without waiting to put on slippers, he bolted downstairs and was just in time to see the thief rush out of the front door. He gave chase. The thief glanced around, saw that his pursuer was barefooted and, taking a bottle from his pocket, flung it forcibly down upon the pavement in front of the other.

The householder naturally pulled up short, just in time to save his feet, while the burglar, turning sharply down a side alley, disappeared from view.

The latter case calls to mind one which happened in Devonport or, rather, in Stoke, which is the residential suburb of that town. A naval officer was aroused about 3 a. m. on a winter morning by hearing a slight clatter downstairs. He picked up a sword and went down and located the sound as having come from the dining room.

There was a good deal of silver there, and he at once made up his mind that burglars were after it. He tried the door, but found it fastened from the inside, so went out of the front door and rushed around to the window.

But the thieves had foreseen this maneuver. As he reached it one of them flung a handful of pepper into his face, and as he reeled back, choked and half blinded, they both jumped out and took to their heels.

One of the smartest tricks ever played by a burglar was in a house in the suburbs of Worcester. The man broke in at night and, after packing up some silver below, ventured upstairs to see what he could find. The master of the house spotted him and called his son.

They located Mr. Sykes in a first floor front room. His shadow was plainly visible on the blind, outlined apparently by a candle or lantern. The father kept watch outside in the front, while the son went for a policeman. When he returned with the officer the shadow was still plainly visible. But when they went up and entered the room, behold there was nothing but an effigy made with pillows and a suit of clothes!

The intruder, seeing that he had been discovered, had rapidly constructed this to personate himself and had then cleared off by means of a rope hanging from a back bedroom window.—Pearson's Weekly.

Grattan's Parliament.

Grattan's parliament was so named from the fact that it had been largely brought about through the tireless en-

ergy of Henry Grattan. Its independence was declared by act of parliament in England in the year 1782. It came to an end by the passing of the act of union in July, 1800. In 1806 Grattan said of his parliament: "I have a parental recollection of it. I sat by its cradle. I followed its hearse."—New York American.

BEAT THE GAS METER.

It Was a Cold Swindle, and the Company Paid For the Secret.

The most adroit scheme yet reported to beat the gas meter and get gas for nothing was discovered in Honolulu, and its success was due to the use of a modern scientific laboratory apparatus. The customer was supplied with gas coming through a common quarter in the slot meter, a quarter dropped into the meter supplying gas to the burners until a quarter's worth of the illuminant has been used, when the flames begin to die out and warn the customer that another quarter is required. The collectors for the Honolulu company regularly opened this meter to take out the expected quarters, but they never found any. A watch kept on the house showed that gas was being used every night. The customer explained it by saying that he was using gas as he had done for years, but that he did not drop any quarters in the slot because the gas kept coming without them. A new meter was put in, but the next collection trip did not bring any quarters, nor were there slugs or any other substitutes found in the meter. Every few days then a newly tested meter was put in, but the customer continued to use gas, and the company found no quarters.

At last the company surrendered and offered to pay the customer a sum of money if he would tell his scheme, promising not to prosecute. He agreed and took the inspectors to his little laboratory. First he showed a little mold to cast disks about the size of quarters. In this he poured water, and then in a few seconds, by means of an ether spray freezing machine, such as is in common use in science, he froze the water. Thus he had an ice disk the size of a quarter. This was dropped into the meter slot, and the gas came.

The ice melted inside of the meter, and the few drops of water quickly ran out, leaving no trace of his trick.—Saturday Evening Post.

HORSEPOWER.

Origin of the Term as Applied to the Steam Engine.

Among many engineers there arises discussion as to the incidents surrounding the origination of the term horsepower as applied to the steam engine. The following quotation from "Farey on the Steam Engine," published in 1827, will be welcomed by many:

"The machinery in the great breweries and distilleries in London was then moved by the strength of horses, and the proprietors of those establishments who were first to require Mr. Watt's engines always inquired what number of horses an intended engine would be equal to.

"In consequence Mr. Watt made some experiments on the strong horses employed by the brewers in London and found that a horse of that kind, walking at the rate of two and one-half miles an hour, could draw 150 pounds avoirdupois by means of a rope passing over a pulley, so as to raise up that weight, with a vertical motion, at the rate of 220 feet per minute. This exertion of mechanical power is equal to 33,000 pounds (or 528 cubic feet) of water raised vertically through a space of one foot per minute, and he denominated it a horsepower, to serve for a measure of the power exerted by his steam engines."

This estimate is much beyond the capacity of the average strong horse. Smeaton and other early engineers estimated that 22,000 pounds per minute was more accurate.—Power.

Napoleon's St. Helena Home.

Napoleon's last home on the island of St. Helena is in a deplorable condition. The doors are open night and day. All the rooms are empty, save the one in which the exiled emperor breathed his last. This contains a small altar and a bust of the conqueror of Europe. The historic house is going to rack and ruin. Longwood and the surrounding grounds, including the first tomb of Napoleon, were purchased from the British government by Napoleon III. in 1858. The French government still pays a caretaker, but no funds for upkeep are provided.

Blames the Wives.

Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, president of the Juvenile Protective association of Chicago and an earnest worker for child welfare, says that bad cooking has much to do with drunkenness of men and that general shiftlessness in the house is also responsible. This makes unwise management and a home that is unattractive, and the man goes to the saloon to get away from it.

Woman's World

Cordelia Lee the Latest Violin Virtuoso.



MISS CORDELIA LEE.

Miss Cordelia Lee is the latest woman violinist of note to appear on the American musical horizon. Not only is this charming western girl a musician, but she is exceptionally beautiful and unaffected. Eight years away from the prairies of Dakota and from the city of Minneapolis have in no way changed Miss Lee. She has acquired no affectations from Paris, Berlin or St. Petersburg, but still clings to the same natural, broad tone which one expects to find in the folks of the middle west.

Since going abroad Miss Lee has learned to love the Russians. It matters not what may be said about the people of the czar, Miss Lee evidently found all that was good in the big empire. In fact, she appeared in St. Petersburg and Moscow four times in one season and each time was a tremendous success. So it is no wonder she loves Russia and its people.

When asked about Russian audiences Miss Lee replied: "The Russians are the greatest music lovers in the world. Even the peasants know good music and how to appreciate it. To hear them applaud and see them wave their handkerchiefs and hats—well, I think they often spoil young artists."

Miss Lee has studied with the greatest teachers in France and Germany and has played to audiences in all the large cities of the continent. One of her favorite cities in Europe is Helsinki, Finland. That is a wonderful musical center in the eyes of this young violinist. It is a city of only 25,000, but it supports two magnificent orchestras. Everybody there goes to hear good music, and it is a not uncommon sight, says Miss Lee, to see a dozen fishermen and their wives standing in line at the box office. The members of the peasant class in Finland enjoy the best musical scores just the same as conservatory graduates.

Simple Life in Official Washington.

Back to the old fashioned pink tea. Back to the simple festivities of long ago.

Back to the old fashioned country cooking, the good old southern cooking, to be exact.

All these will be in Washington this winter.

Late advices from the capital hint at a revolution in social functions. An era of true democratic simplicity will be the vogue, and a return to the simple life is at hand.

Pink teas will be followed by dancing. Formal functions will be confined to a few affairs, and these will be as informal as courtesy will allow.

Menus at the affairs will also be simple. French chefs and English butlers will go their way with the social secretaries.

Sugar cured ham, fried chicken, corn bread, poundcake, homemade creams and confections, hot biscuits and all the other delectables that were served by good old southern Dinahs will grace the company boards this winter.

Society women are already hunting through the attic for their cookbooks from every state south of Mason and Dixon's line, and there won't be a suspicion of the French chef's art on the fashionable menus from now on.

Lady Scott Refuses King's Offer.

Lady Scott, the widow of the antarctic explorer, was offered recently a suit of rooms in the Hampton Court palace by King George.

These suits are given for life to the widows of eminent men who are unable to maintain their position with their private means.

To the surprise of the king, Lady Scott declined the offer on the ground that she could not pursue her art as a sculptress at Hampton court. Her refusal is understood to be really a protest against the scale on which the

was raised in memory of her husband and his fellow heroes has been distributed as between them and the permanent memorial. She thinks the fund should have been so divided as to place her above the necessity of being an object of royal benevolence.

Etiquette Points

Use of Calling Card.

The question of how properly to use the calling card seems still to remain puzzling to so many people that the best way is again to give instruction on the subject.

If the primary point is firmly implanted in the mind there should be no trouble at all, and this is that the visiting card of a man or a woman means the personal presence of the one whose name it bears as far as an inanimate object can be said to replace a living person. A lady's calling card should never be found where she would not like to be seen herself, and the man who is in any regular business will have his office number on his business cards, but his calling cards that are to be sent in to announce him when calling or to be left by the ladies of his family with their own when he cannot make the call in person need have only his name, always with the prefix "Mr."

A married woman in making a first call leaves one of her own and one of her husband's for each lady in the house, with an extra one of her husband's for the man of the family—more if it be necessary—that is, where there are sons or brothers. It should be readily understood that this simply means that Mr. and Mrs. have called upon Mrs. and Miss, while Mr. has also called upon Mr. Such formality is only needed when making a first call. Afterward only the card of the lady and her husband need be left if the members called upon are not at home. When a lady calls where she has been in the habit of calling—that is, upon an acquaintance or friend—she just leaves her own card, laying it upon any convenient table or shelf, if the lady of the house opens the door herself or happens to be at the door and receives her in person.

Where cards of invitation include the men of the family and they cannot call in person their visiting cards should be left by the women who do call; this is all that is necessary. A young man usually prefers to have his own cards to announce his visit when he calls in person.

When an invitation to an "at home" is received the only thing needed is to drop one's card in the receiver always to be found either at the door or presented by a man or maid for the purpose. This signifies that one has been present as the hostess looks over her cards afterward to note who has been present.

If one cannot attend a short note of regrets, with card inclosed, is mailed in time to reach the house of the hostess on day and date of reception, as near the hour as possible. One's obligations cease if these simple rules are followed.

Etiquette For the Hostess.

Among the laws of social usage called etiquette perhaps none is oftener broken or at least shaken than that demanding composure of manner in host and hostess where awkward or inexperienced help must be depended upon.

An already bewildered maid is not rendered any the better by open reprimands, admonitions, orders or a series of frantic signals. She is much more, likely to stumble, drop food and dishes and possibly burst into tears if reproved before guests, making them uncomfortable and agonizing the hostess.

If the fish is served and its sauce is forgotten, if there is a mistake in pouring wine or filling the water goblets, or, indeed, any such small mishaps, matters are not made any better by repeated corrections, veiled sarcasm or anything of the sort. One of the really simple rules of good breeding is followed by the hostess who never apologizes for commissions or omissions at her table. She may give orders to a nervous maid in a very, very low, gentle tone that will help to compose the frightened, awkward girl, and she makes the effort and is always successful to divert her guests and pays no attention seemingly to anything that goes wrong.

The obligation that good form imposes upon guests in such cases is to assist the hostess in a quiet, considerate way. If in the serving of a dish

STRAIGHT BACKS.

One Way to Achieve
the Modish Effect.



SMART VELVET COAT.

The backs of costumes this season, from a modish standpoint, must be like Caesar's wife, above suspicion. And unless the figure is straight, slender and youthful looking the advantage of good tailoring is lost. When the back is inclined to curve in at the waist line padding is used to give the correct silhouette.

In the smart little coat of green velvet seen in the illustration a long tasseled streamer of velvet matching the coat is attached at the neck and hangs to below the waist line. This heavily weighted ornament gives the desirable straight line at the back and increases the smartness of the wrap.

Holiday Presents Found in Shops.

Ten dollars is the price of a very interesting gift—a silk umbrella in a velvet case. The case is a sheathlike cylinder, either deep mauve or black, which incloses the umbrella when not in use. At the same shop which sells these umbrellas others are shown which hide a tiny powder puff and case in their handles. Cans for men are sold with handles which open to disclose tiny cigarette cases, large enough to hold three or four cigarettes.

An inexpensive gift for a man is a shaving set, packed into a small case convenient for the traveler. There are a safety razor, a tube of shaving cream and a shaving brush. There are two tiny pockets to hold extra blades, and the whole case is not more than five inches long and three wide. It costs \$1.

Hatstands covered with Chinese embroidery are charming. One that stands about eight inches high and that is covered with dark, deep blue silk, embroidered in shade blue and yellow, costs \$3. A taller one, covered with lighter silk, costs 50 cents more. These stands are a convenience that any woman would appreciate, and their oriental coverings put them in the top-notch of fashion.

Two Young to Smoke.

Kid—How old is that lamp, ma? Ma—Oh, about three years. Kid—Turn it down. It's too young to smoke.—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

It is discovered that it has been badly cooked or is in any way wrong it is far better to allow it to be served, unless it would be really harmful, than to send it back to the kitchen with a stern message to a possibly flustered, incompetent cook. Then guests can easily trifle with it, allowing that course to be as if it never was wrong in any way, laughing and talking about anything, everything that comes to mind. This helps out a worried hostess and makes for the pleasure of the assembled company.

Apologies should never be offered if a long, awkward wait intervenes between courses. It becomes then the duty of host and hostess to appear entirely unconcerned and to keep the ball of conversation going as swiftly and gayly as possible. This is the composure of manner that must be cultivated if people wish to appear at ease, no matter what happens. Accidents are always apt to occur, and to accept them quietly is to show good breeding, which is etiquette.

Gustav Schreiber's Music Box

An Attempt to Produce Human Feeling Automatically.

By F. A. MITCHEL

In a Swiss chalet looking out on Lake Leman, directly below, and on Mont Blanc, in the distance, lived a musical instrument maker. His workshop was near his house, and all day he worked at making those little mechanical contrivances in which steel prongs are made to discourse melodies by means of a revolving cylinder.

Gustav Schreiber gradually increased the size and scope of his instruments, constantly endeavoring to make a better one than any he had yet made, and when he had done so setting out again to make a still more exact one. In this he displayed a human trait which, when kept within bounds, is a valuable one, but which uncontrolled is liable to produce bad results.

Schreiber in his old age set about making a music box which was to be far more wonderful than any he had yet produced. It was to play a dozen different melodies. Each melody was to be a gem and be rendered with a sweetness, a strength or a rapture equal to that of a human being. In order to accomplish this he must have the pieces he used played by a musician whose touch, expression—indeed, all those qualities that go to make up perfection in music—were of the highest order.

The old man found such a one in his daughter, Hilda. She was noted far and wide for her rendering of all kinds of music, from that portraying a cascade to that descriptive of the storm wind.

Schreiber kept Hilda playing for him, first trying to produce in his box delicate airs, and, failing in this, he tried different kinds, hoping to succeed better in one kind than another; but,



EVERY DAY SHE WAS OBLIGED TO PLAY FOR HIM.

though he secured some remarkable results, still there was something in Hilda's rendition of every piece that he could not reproduce mechanically. So fretted did the girl become that at last her power of expression deserted her and her music, instead of partaking of human feeling, became mechanical like the airs rendered by the box. Then the old man began to curse and swear at her, and at last, seizing her violin, brought it down on an iron lathe and broke it in pieces. Hilda fled to the house, where her sobs and cries reached the neighbors, one of whom, a woman, cried out:

"The devil take old Schreiber's music box! He will drive poor Hilda into bedlam."

Schreiber heard the woman say, "The devil take old Schreiber's music box!" and she had scarcely spoken the words when his gate clicked and, looking out through the open door, he saw a man walking up the steep path that led to the shop with a step as light as if he had wings at his ankles.

The stranger came straight up to Schreiber and with a smile—a singular smile, Schreiber thought—bade him

good morning and said that he would like to buy one of his music boxes. Schreiber, making an effort to throw off his trouble, showed the man all the boxes in the shop, making each one play a tune, but none of them was good enough for the would be purchaser. At last the latter asked about the box under process of construction, and this led to his getting the whole story from the maker.

The stranger examined the box carefully, then said:

"You have an excellent mechanism here and should succeed in making what you have attempted. I am quite sure that I can do what you have failed to accomplish."

"You! Are you a mechanic?"

"I am."

"Very well. Take the box and do with it what you like. I have had enough of it."

"My dear fellow, do you suppose I would take something for nothing? That is a human business trait which is beneath me. But I'll tell you what I will do. I will complete your music box for you, and when it is finished it shall belong to you."

"That is very kind of you. Where will you do your work on it?"

"Right here, where the tools are handy."

"Will you work all day?"

"I shall work when the spirit moves me. A man cannot write poetry when he has a toothache nor compose harmonies when he is asleep. I may work in the morning or the evening or at the dead of night. It does not concern you or any one else when I work. But one thing you must remember—when I am at work I don't wish to be disturbed. If any one does so I shall not take it kindly."

There was a malignant look in the stranger's eyes when he said this that frightened the old mechanic and made him feel like saying a paternoster. He promised that the man should not be disturbed. Then the stranger said he must go, and Schreiber, locking the door of his shop, gave him the key, and he went down the declivity as lightly as he had come up. Schreiber called to him, asking when he would come again, but the only reply was a faint echo, "Come again?"

"That's singular," remarked Schreiber to himself. "I've lived here man and boy sixty years, and that's the first echo I ever heard. There are no hills nearer than the other side of the lake to send it back."

A week passed and nothing was heard or seen of the stranger. There was only one key to the shop, and Schreiber could not get into it without breaking down the door. But he had no desire to go there; he had wearied of trying to produce human harmonies on a mechanical contrivance.

One night there came from the shop sounds of music, not of a violin or a flute or any instrument that requires a human touch, but a music box. Yet there was nothing mechanical about it. Indeed, it was full of feeling. It was low and sweet, a lullaby. At times it would rise in a plaintive crescendo, then gradually sink, softly, as it had risen.

Schreiber rose up in his bed and listened.

"Father," came a voice at his door, "do you hear the music? Isn't it delicious?"

Schreiber saw something white and knew it was Hilda in her nightgown.

"Yes; the stranger must have been working on the music box and is trying it. I wonder how he has done it."

"Let us go out to the shop and see."

"No, no, my child; he distinctly said that he must not be interrupted. Go to bed."

The music ceased and Hilda went back to her room. Then suddenly came a burst of melody entirely unlike what had gone before. It seemed as if it were intended to incite men to deeds of glory. There was a fierceness in it that the Schreibers had never heard before. It seemed as if an army were about to march to its death, dealing death in dying. Hilda ran into her father's room and to his bed, where she remained locked in his arms, the two trembling as if they were about to be slaughtered between opposing hosts.

The music ceased and all was still for some time, when it recommenced. This time it was a dirge, sad, regretful, the wail of a broken heart. The girl clung to her father till it ceased, when she broke into a hysterical sobbing such as she had given way to when her father had broken her violin.

One more piece came in this nocturnal concert, a piece that made the old man wonder how it could be produced on so circumscribed an instrument. At first a faint, low muttering was heard, then a gradually increasing roar, then shrieks mingled with deafening thunder.

"It is the storm wind," said Schreiber, holding his daughter closely to him.

The sounds increased—musical sounds interpreting a tempest—until it seemed that all the devils in hell had been let loose. The commotion ended with one

vivid flash of real lightning and a crash of actual thunder. Then all was again still as the grave.

"Something tells me that the climax has been reached," said Schreiber to Hilda. "Neither human nor divine power could go further. We shall hear no more. Go back to bed."

Hilda, trembling, went to her room, but in a few moments called:

"Father, the shop is afire. Come to my room. You can see it through the window."

The old man ran as hastily as his trembling legs would carry him and saw his shop shooting forth flames. There was a lurid glare in it that he had never seen in a fire before. Every tongue of flame hissed like that of a serpent, and a sulphurous odor came in through the open window.

For more than an hour the old man and his daughter watched the burning. As it died down there were fitful flashes, like temporary recoveries from some dying beast. At last all was still, and father and daughter went back to bed.

There are various explanations given of the matter by those living near Gustav Schreiber. Some say that the bolt that occasioned the loss of his shop was sent from heaven to punish him for trying to produce human feeling on an automatic instrument, others that he had worked long enough and he would never have stopped had not his shop been burned. There are also those who blame his neighbor for saying, "The devil take old Schreiber's music box," averring that Satan took her at her word.

Spare Not the Soap.

"The use of soap is more or less of a habit. But it is a pleasant one, certainly not one to be discouraged," writes an Englishwoman. "British scientists may prove to the hilt—or the top of the bath—that we use it more than is necessary, or even advisable, but, if so, it is a case of commendable error. Once let the idea get abroad that soap is best used sparingly and away will swing the pendulum in the other direction, and we shall become an unwashed and soapsless generation. Far better to soap too much than never to have soaped at all. Our skins, especially in these days, when perfect soap is obtainable, can surely better withstand too much saponaceous treatment than coatings of dust over-laying choked pores. At all events, we look the better for it."

Your Thoughts Photographed.

Husbands with suspicious wives and wives with suspicious husbands may soon be able to prove the truth of their statements when separated that they think of their better halves all of the time. For the scientists are going to photograph thoughts. At the last meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences a communication was read from Major Darget of the French army, already known as having photographed rays emitted by living beings. Major Darget asked himself whether, by thinking intently of an object, one might obtain an image of it on a film. In a dark room he fixed his thoughts on a bottle and his eyes upon a plate placed in a bath developer. He kept his fingers also in the dish. At the end of a few minutes the bottle was reproduced on the plate.

Two Great Stages.

The largest stage in the world is that of the Grand Opera House in Paris. It is 100 feet wide, nearly 200 feet in depth and 80 feet high. The height is measured from the level of the stage to the "flies."

The stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York city, is 101 feet wide, 80 feet deep and 77 feet high and is believed to be the largest in the United States.—London Answers.

San Mateo County Building and Loan Association

Assets \$304,612.01

Loans made on the Monthly Definite Contract Plans, paying in from 5 to 12 years as may be desired, with privilege of partial or total repayment before maturity.

No premiums or unnecessary expense.

GEO. W. LOVIE, Secretary, Redwood City, Cal.

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ORDINANCE NO. 74.

An Ordinance Amending Section Two (2) and Section Seven (7) of Ordinance No. 70 of the City of South San Francisco Entitled "An Ordinance Establishing Fire Limits, Regulating the Construction, Alteration and Repair of Buildings, the Location of Laundries, Bakeries, Motion Picture Theatres, Garages, Junk Stores and Lime Warehouses, the Disposal of Rubbish and the Storage of Gasoline and Other Products of Petroleum in the City of South San Francisco, and Prescribing the Penalty for the Violation of Said Ordinance," Passed and Adopted the 7th Day of July, 1913.

The Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Section 2 of Ordinance No. 70 of the City of South San Francisco entitled "An Ordinance establishing fire limits, regulating the construction, alteration and repair of buildings, the location of laundries, bakeries, motion picture theatres, garages, junk stores, and lime warehouses, the disposal of rubbish and the storage of gasoline and other products of petroleum in the City of South San Francisco, and prescribing the penalty for the violation of said ordinance," passed and adopted July 7th, 1913, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. The exterior walls and party walls (except curtain walls) of the buildings included within the district above described shall be made of reinforced concrete or brick, natural or artificial stone other than concrete block, or a combination of any or all of the above mentioned materials; provided that galvanized iron or tin cornices on skeleton wood frame may be used for exterior decorations. All outer walls shall extend at least two feet above the roof of such buildings.

Section 2. Section 7 of said Ordinance No. 70 of the City of South San Francisco is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 7. No building shall be moved to another location within said fire limit more than ten feet distant from its original location, unless it is constructed in accordance with Section 2 of this ordinance; provided, however, that the Board of Trustees may, by resolution, grant permission to move any building not so constructed to another location within said fire limits on condition that the same may remain within said fire limits for such period of time as said Board may prescribe in the resolution granting such permission, but not exceeding six months from the date of such permission. If any such building is not removed from the fire limits by the expiration of such period of time, said Board of Trustees may cause such building to be removed or torn down at the expense of the owner. No building shall be moved from the outside district within the fire limits unless it is constructed in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of this ordinance.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall be published once in "The Enterprise," a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of South San Francisco and shall take effect and be in force thirty days from and after the date of its passage.

Introduced this 4th day of November, 1913.

Passed and adopted as an Ordinance of the City of South San Francisco at a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco this 1st day of December, 1913, by the following vote:

Ayes, Trustees G. W. Holston, T. L. Hickey, J. H. Kelley, J. C. McGovern and F. A. Cunningham.

Noes, Trustees none.

Absent, Trustees none.

Approved F. A. CUNNINGHAM, President of the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco.

Attest: WILLIAM J. SMITH, City Clerk.



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NOTICE TO

TAXPAYERS

TAXES 1913

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Books of the County of San Mateo (real and personal) for the fiscal year 1913 have been received and the taxes on all personal property and one-half of the taxes on all real property are now due and payable and will be delinquent on the

Last Monday in November, 1913 at 6 o'clock P. M.

And unless paid prior thereto, 15 per cent will be added to the amount thereof. If the said first installment of taxes be not paid before the Last Monday in April, 1914, at 6 P. M., an additional 5 per cent will be added to the amount thereof. The remaining one-half of the taxes on real property will be payable on or after the First Monday in January Next thereafter, and be delinquent on the Last Monday in April, 1914, at 6 o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto 5 per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

All taxes may be paid at the time the first installment, as herein provided, is due and payable. If due to your property was not recorded before March 1st, 1914, your name will not appear on assessment roll this year.

I will be in attendance to receive taxes at the following places and times:

Pescadero, Wednesday, October 22d, at Swanton House, from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.

San Gregorio, Thursday, October 23d, at E. Montevaldo's during forenoon.

Halfmoon Bay, Saturday, October 25th, at Bank of Halfmoon Bay, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

South San Francisco, Wednesday, October 29th, at Town Hall, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

San Bruno, Thursday, October 30th, at Justice Court Room, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Daly City, Saturday, November 1st, at Town Hall, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Colma, Monday, November 3d, at Bell's Store, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Burlingame, Wednesday, November 5th, at Town Hall, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

San Mateo, Friday and Saturday, November 7th and 8th, at City Hall, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

First installment Taxes Delinquent, November 24, 1913, 6 p. m.

Address all communications regarding State and County Taxes to

A. MCSWEENEY,

County Tax Collector, San Mateo County

10-11-14 REDWOOD CITY, CAL.

DON'T ADVERTISE

If you do not want business, watch the man that DOES advertise and see him do the business. Wake up! Put your ad. in THE ENTERPRISE.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Roll of the City of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1914, has been duly made, certified and delivered to me for the collection of City Taxes appearing thereon:

1. That the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the second Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at 6 o'clock p. m., and unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at 6 o'clock p. m., an additional five per cent will be added thereto. That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

2. That all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment, as herein provided, is due and payable. That the taxes on all personal property unsecured by real property, are due and payable between the second Monday in October and the last Monday in November.

PAYMENT OF TAXES may be made at the time herein specified, at the office of the TAX COLLECTOR, 310 LINDEN AVENUE, in the City of South San Francisco, October 4, 1913.

HENRY W. KNEESE, Marshal and Ex-officio Tax Collector of the City of South San Francisco. 10-25-14

SAN BRUNO NEWS.

SAN BRUNO METHODIST CHURCH.

Sunday Bible school, 10:00 a. m.
Sermon by the pastor 11:00 a. m.

Gus Pallas and family have moved to San Bruno Park.

M. Wright and family of San Bruno Park moved Tuesday to Colma.

Little Harry, the infant son of Dr. and Mrs. Smith, is reported quite ill.

Robert Green and family moved last Wednesday to South San Francisco.

Frank Aylsworth of Lomita Park is remodeling and improving his home.

Mr. Hubner of Huntington Park is improving his home by building on an addition.

Mr. Reynolds and family moved into their new home in Lomita Park on Tuesday, November 25th.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Abel of Riverbank, Cal., spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Holliday of fourth addition.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Fallett, of San Jose, Cal., spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Laumeister of fourth addition.

Mr. Burke and family of Belle Air Park have recently moved into the house formerly occupied by Mr. Reynolds and family.

Mr. Hauer, the proprietor of the Candy Kitchen, has been suffering with a felon for some time and at last reports is improving.

Turkey! Turkey! Turkey! At the Yeoman whist party December 16th. Come and get a turkey. Don't forget the date, December 16th.

For Rent—Five room house, all modern and up-to-date, \$15 month, near postoffice. C. Schoelkopf, San Bruno.

The bi-weekly prayer meeting of the San Bruno M. E. Church will be held December 11th in the church parlors. You are cordially invited to be present.

The residents of San Bruno extend to Judge Davis their sympathy in his recent bereavement in the loss of his wife, who passed away November 22d in Easton.

High Class Motion Pictures at Green's Hall, San Bruno, every Sunday evening, and Sunday matinee. Admission, adults 10 cents, children 5 cents. Show at 8.15 p. m., matinee 2:30 p. m.

Last Sunday persons unknown completely demolished the Huntington Park station building. When people destroy property it is time to punish such people and any information as to who they are will be duly appreciated.

"Dad's Day" next Tuesday evening. All the dads of the Yeomen are invited to be at Green's Hall at 8 p. m. December 9th. The Yeomen have observed "Mother's Day" and "Children's Day," but next Tuesday will be "Dad's Day." All the Yeomen should bring the dads. A treat is promised.

The Brotherhood of American Yeomen held its annual election of officers last Tuesday evening. The following were elected for the ensuing year: Foreman, Mrs. W. J. Flynn; master of ceremonies, L. Leach; master of accounts, Mrs. Nerny; chaplain, W. N. Holliday; correspondent, Mrs. Alice Laumeister. The appointment of officers will be made later by the new foreman.

The Whist Party given by the Brotherhood of American Yeomen last Tuesday November 25th, was a decided success. Turkeys were given to Mrs. Skellenger, Mr. Adams, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Leach and Mrs. Ledwith. Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Holliday were each given a quart of cranberries. Refreshments were served by the Lady Rowena, Mrs. Gibourett, and her committee, and all departed for home at a late hour.

Our school will close December 12th for three weeks' vacation. The pupils and teachers will give a free literary and musical entertainment on Saturday, December 13th, at 8 p. m. in the assembly hall. The public is cordially invited. In the event of rain Saturday night, the entertainment will be held Monday night, December 15th. The school board has authorized Mr. Spaulding to raise a fund by public subscription to purchase pictures for the class rooms. This is a very worthy cause and it is hoped the pub-

PRESIDENT DELIVERS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Outlines His Ideas as to Proposed Legislation

President Wilson laid before Congress Tuesday the legislative ambition of the Democratic Administration.

For exactly thirty-eight minutes the President stood before the assembled Senate and House in the chamber of the latter and read his first annual message. Briefly, the President outlined a programme for social justice and the general welfare of the nation, and proclaimed the aspirations of the United States for international amity and the maintenance of constitutional government in all America.

The message was one of the briefest and most novel of American state papers—a marked contrast as presented by its author to the hitherto long documents averaging 20,000 words or more, droned through by a reading clerk to an inattentive Congress.

Following are excerpts from the President's speech, expressing his wishes to Congress:

"There is but one cloud upon our horizon. That has shown itself to the south of us, and hangs over Mexico. There can be no certain prospect of peace in America until General Huerta has surrendered his usurped authority in Mexico; until it is understood on all hands, indeed, that such pretended Governments will not be countenanced or dealt with by the Government of the United States. . . . I turn to matters of domestic concern. You already have under consideration a bill for the reform of our system of banking and currency, for which the country waits with impatience, as for something fundamental to its whole business life and necessary to set credit free from arbitrary and artificial restraints. I need not say how earnestly I hope for its early enactment into law. . . . We must add the means by which the farmer may make his credit constantly and easily available and command when he will the capital by which to support and expand his business. We lag behind many other great countries of the modern world in attempting to do this. Systems of rural credit have been studied and developed on the other side of the water while we left our farmers to shift for themselves in the ordinary money market. . . . Turn from the farm to the world of business which centers in the city and in the factory, and I think that all thoughtful observers will agree that the immediate service we owe the business communities of the country is to prevent private monopoly more effectively than it has yet been prevented. . . . It is of capital importance that the business men of this country should be relieved of all uncertainties of law with regard to their enterprises and investments, and a clear path indicated which they can travel without anxiety. It is as important that they should be relieved of embarrassment and set free to prosper as that private monopoly should be destroyed. The ways of action should be thrown wide open. . . . I turn to a subject which I hope can be handled promptly and without serious controversy of any kind. I mean the method of selecting nominees for the Presidency of the United States. I feel confident that I do not misinterpret the wishes, or the expectations, of the people. . . . Give your subscription to any of the trustees or Mrs. Loomis and you will receive credit for same. . . . Live where the sun always shines and there is no fog. Why pay rent when the same amount of money will buy the house for you? Just a small payment down. \$200 down will buy a 7-room house and lot. \$10 down, balance \$10 month, buys 2 lots, no interest. \$750 cash buys 3-room house and lot. \$100 down buys 3-room house and lot. \$350 buys lot on business street, bargain, on time. A postal card will receive prompt attention. Also houses for rent, furnished and unfurnished, very reasonable. Take San Mateo car, get off at San Bruno crossing. L. M. Pfluger, real estate office. Advt.

The Woodmen gave another of their yearly entertainments November 26th, in Green's Hall. The program consisted of outside talent as well home talent, and was very fine. After the entertainment, all went up to the dance hall. The door prize, a mammoth turkey, was given to Mr. Bissett. Turkeys were also given to Mr. Allen and Mr. Schoelkopf. The waltz prize of \$2.70 was given to Joe Raspori and his partner. Refreshments were served by the committee in the banquet hall. All report having a fine time.

MEXICAN REBEL.

Type of Guerrilla Fighters Who Keep Revolution Boiling.



tations" of the country when I urge the prompt enactment of legislation which will provide for primary elections throughout the country, at which the voters of the several parties may choose their nominees for the Presidency without the intervention of nominating conventions. . . . No doubt we shall successfully enough bind Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands to ourselves by ties of justice and interest and affection, but the performance of our duty toward the Philippines is a more difficult and debatable matter. . . . We must hold steadily in view their ultimate independence, and we must move toward the time of that independence as steadily as the way can be cleared and the foundations thoughtfully and permanently laid. . . . A duty faces us with regard to Alaska which seems to me very pressing and very imperative. The people of Alaska should be given the full Territorial form of government, and Alaska, as a storehouse, should be unlocked. One key to it is a system of railways. These the Government should itself build and administer, and the ports and terminals it should itself control in the interest of all who wish to use them for the service and development of the country and its people. . . . Three or four matters of special importance and significance I beg that you will permit me to mention in closing. Our Bureau of Mines ought to be equipped and empowered to render even more effectual service than it renders now in improving the conditions of mine labor and making the mines more economically productive as well as more safe. . . . We owe it in mere justice to the railway employees of the country to provide for them a fair and effective employers' liability act. . . . We ought to address ourselves, among other things, to the prompt alleviation of the very unsafe, unjust and burdensome conditions which now surround the employment of sailors and render it extremely difficult to obtain the services of spirited and competent men, such as every ship needs if it is to be safely handled and brought to port."

An elaborated anti-high cost of living bill, not only to resist cold storage of food, but to penalize agreements for storage, pooling, division of territory, interference with competition or other restraint of trade in foodstuffs, has been introduced by Representative McKellar of Tennessee. The bill, which will be urged immediately before the House Committee on Commerce, would make the maximum period of storage on beef or its products seven months, veal two months, pork four months, sheep or goats four months, lambs or kids, three months, poultry and game three months, fish two months, eggs three months to six months, with provision for labeling all over three months old after inspection, butter three months. The bill proposes that cold storage articles must be labeled with the dates of production, killing, packing or manufacturing and period of storage. It would bar thawing out cold storage products, would have regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture, and other precautions.

In a year Turkey produces approximately 100,000 bales of wool of 280 pounds each. Telephone operators in Egypt are required to speak English, French, Italian, Greek and Arabic.

WOMEN CRITICISE THE PRESIDENT

Fails to Recommend Their Cause in Message to Congress

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that President Wilson failed to rise to the sublimest heights of democracy when he failed in his message to Congress to recommend the freedom of half the citizens of the United States and probably half the citizens of the civilized world." The foregoing resolution was adopted by acclamation at the convention in Washington of the National Woman Suffrage Association, after Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the association, had declared that President Wilson had fallen short of the greatest opportunity he ever had or would ever have in failing to say a word in behalf of woman suffrage when he read his annual message to Congress. Her remarks provoked loud and prolonged applause.

Fear of bringing on a revolt that might give America a militant suffragist organization caused leaders in the National Woman Suffrage Association to abandon their efforts to have adopted a new constitution reported by a revision committee a year ago.

Advocates of the certain rights for State associations and opponents of a proposed budget system for raising the national organization's funds declined to accept the recommendations, and finally the draft was referred back to the committee with instructions that a compromise constitution to meet the view of all factions be prepared.

The sessions of the convention were devoted almost exclusively to a discussion of the proposed revision of the constitution. The question was debated for nearly six hours without bitterness or personalities, and the contest finally resulted in a draft.

Although there was no mention on the floor of the convention of President Wilson's failure to mention woman suffrage in his message to Congress, there was much criticism heard about the hall.

Efforts to get some expression of opinion from President Wilson on the suffrage question may be made before the convention ends.

A delegation of Massachusetts anti-suffragists left for the storm center at Washington. They declared that, together with the members of the various State societies, they would record the protest of more than 20,000 Massachusetts women against the further extension of the suffrage.

PRICE OF EGGS IS LOWERED BY BOYCOTT

A sudden drop in the price of eggs from 70 to 55 cents a dozen brought forth the fact that for a month 4000 women, members of the Los Angeles Parent Teacher Association, quietly and persistently have been boycotting that commodity.

So far the boycott has been individual, but Mrs. J. D. Taylor, the president of the organization, declared that if the price did not drop still further soon she would call the officers of the body into conference to consider a formal boycott.

If that action were taken, it would mean that 8000 women would not buy eggs for themselves or their families. Other women's organizations in Los Angeles and vicinity are said to be contemplating similar action.

Across a table on which reposed a lonely but highly symbolic egg the housewives of Chicago and the egg dealers, through their representatives, met here to discuss the boycott being conducted by the women.

The conference lasted two hours and there was no compromise. The boycott will continue. The wholesalers said the prices were due to a shortage and that the boycott might be a good thing for all concerned, as the abstinence of the boycotters would lighten the task of the dealers who haven't eggs enough to go around. The women declared that the boycott would be pushed with vigor to enlist women throughout the country in addition to the 100,000 said to be in the ranks in Illinois.

Judge Plummer of the Superior Court of Stockton has decided that the Santa Fe must pay Reclamation District No. 404 the sum of \$2000 as its share of improvements made in the interests of the reclamation of the district. The railroad right of way, which passes through the tract, consists of fifty-five acres. At the pro-

rata landowners were assessed, the railroad's indebtedness is \$2000. The railroad refused to pay the assessment, claiming exemption under section 14 of article XIII of the State Constitution as amended in 1910, by the terms of which the State levies a tax on railways, express companies and other public utilities, and exempts them from all other taxes and licenses, "State, county and municipal."

Three men sent to Folsom prison originally to suffer the death penalty are to be paroled. The convicts are Jack Brady, "Smiley" Roberts and Jim Lee. Brady was a train robber. Fifteen years ago he shot and killed Sheriff Bogart of Tehama County. Lee murdered a woman fifteen years ago in a Japanese restaurant in Sacramento. "Smiley" Roberts participated in the famous Folsom prison break several years ago, when thirteen convicts escaped, and was sentenced to death.

SAN FRANCISCO PRODUCE MARKET

Latest Conditions and Prices of Seasonable Products of California

FRUITS—Apples, per box: Newtown Pippins, 4-tier, \$1.50@1.75, do, 4½-tier, \$1.25@1.35; Spitzenberg, 4-tier, \$1.40@1.60; do, 4½-tier, \$1.10@1.25; Bellflower, 3½-tier, \$1.65@1.75; do, 4-tier, \$1.65@1.75; do, 4½-tier, \$1.25@1.40; do, Rhode Island Greenings, 4-tier, \$1.25@1.35; 4½-tier, \$1.10@1.25; Delaware Reds, 4-tier, \$1.35@1.40; do, 4½-tier, \$1.15@1.25; Hoover, 4-tier, \$1.25@1.35; do, 4½-tier, \$1.10@1.10; Baldwin, 3½ and 4 tier, \$1.25@1.50; do, 4½-tier, \$1.10@1.15. Oregon Apples—Extra Fancy Spitzenbergs, \$2@2.50; do, fancy, \$1.75@2; do, choice, \$1.40@1.65; Jonathan, \$1.50@1.75; Ben Davis, \$1.50@1.75; Baldwins, \$1.75@1.85; Black Twigs, \$1.60@1.75. Pears—Winter Nellis, per box, \$1@2. Grapes—All varieties, crates, 75c@1; lugs, 65c@1.25; small boxes, 25@30c.

CRANBERRIES—Howe's, \$12.50@13 per bbl; Coos Bay, per box, \$2.25@2.50.

POTATOES—Per cwt: Delta Whites, 85c@1; do, fancy, \$1.10; Salinas, \$1.85@2; Oregon Burbanks, \$1.25@1.40; Idaho, \$1.30@1.40; Sweet's, \$1@1.25.

ONIONS—Per cwt: Silverskins, \$1.75@2; on street, 25c higher; Oregon, \$2.25@2.40.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, 20@75c per box; do, Southern, per crate, \$1@1.25; Okra, per box, \$1; String Beans, 2@7c per lb; Lima, 2@5c per lb; Peas, Southern, 6@9c; Cauliflower, per doz., 40@60c; Green Peppers, 25@65c per box; do, Southern, per lb, 2@3½c; Egg Plant, 40c@1 per box; do, Southern, per lb, 3@6c; Rhubarb, 75c@1.25 per box; Cabbage, \$1.50 per cwt; Squash, Summer, per box, 75c@1; do, Cream, 50@75c; Hubbard, per sk, 70@75c; do, Marrowfat, 65@75c; Sprouts, 4@6c per lb; Mushrooms, per lb, natural, 5@10c; buttons, 10@15c; Carrots, per sk, 55@65c; Celery, large crates, \$1.50@1.75; do small crates, 75c@1.25; Garlic, per lb, 7@8c; Cucumbers, per box of 2½ dozen, 75c@1; do, L. A. lugs, 50c@75c; Lettuce, per crate, 90c@1.25.

HAY—Carload lots, per ton: Fancy Wheat, \$19@21; No. 1 Wheat or Wheat and Oat, \$17.50@18.50; No. 2 Wheat or Wheat and Oat, \$14@16.50; choice Team Oat, \$17@18; other Team Oat, \$14@16.50; Barley, \$12@15; Wild Oat, \$12@15; Stock Hay, \$10@11.50; Alfalfa, \$10@14; Straw, per bale, 65@90c.

FEED—Per ton: Bran, \$23.50@24 for white and \$21.50@22 for red; Middlings, \$29@32; Shorts, \$24@25; Rolled Barley, \$28@29; Corn Meal, \$42.50@43.50; Cracked Corn, \$42.50@43.50; Alfalfa Meal, car lots, \$17.50; do, small lots, \$18.50.

MEAL—Per ton: Oilecake, 20-ton lots, \$33; 10 tons, \$33.50; 5 tons, \$45; less than 5 tons, \$34.50; Coconut carload lots, \$29; do, 10 tons, \$29; do, 5 tons, \$29.50; do, small lots, \$30.

POULTRY—Per lb: California Fryers, 20@22 c; old Roosters, 12c; do, young, 18@19c; Hens, 15@16c; Eastern Hens, 16@18c; do, young stock, 17@21c.

Per doz.: California Hens, medium, \$4.50@5; do, extra, \$6@11.50; old Roosters, \$4@5; young Roosters, \$7@8; do, full-grown, \$7@10; Fryers, \$5@6; Broilers, \$3@4; Ducks, old, \$4@5.50; do, young, \$6@8; Pigeons, \$1.25; do, Squabs, \$2.50@3; Eastern Hens, \$7@11, according to size; Geese, per pair, \$2@3.

Turkeys—Per lb: Young, 19@21c; do, old, 17@19c; dressed, 20@24c.

GAME—Per dozen: Rabbits, \$2.25@2.50; Belgian Hares, \$4@6; do, wild, \$2.50@2.75; Geese, White, \$2@2.50; do, Gray, \$4@4.50; Brant, large, \$3@4; do, small, \$2@2.50; Canvasback, \$5@6; Mallard, \$4@6; Sprig, \$4@5; Widgeon, \$2.50@3; Spoonbill, \$2@2.50; Black-jack, \$2.50@3; Bluebills, \$2.50@3.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter, 35c per pound; Eggs, 47c per dozen.